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SEVENPENCE.

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WYTSCHAETE CHURCH BELL PRESENTED TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS BY THE BRITISH ARMY:  
HIS MAJESTY THANKING GENERAL PLUMER.

Wytschaete—the "White Sheet" of our men—has figured in the communiqués since the very early days of the war, when our heroic first divisions were beaten back and we lost it, with Messines Ridge. During the Battle of Messines Ridge in June last, it was retaken

by our troops, under General Sir Herbert Plumer. Later there took place the pleasing ceremony here illustrated—the British Army's presentation to the King of the Belgians of the bell of Wytschaete Church, which was found by British soldiers among the ruins.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



# HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EX-EMPEROR OF RUSSIA: PRISONERS.



1. EVERY MORNING HE WORKS IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN OR CYCLES:  
A VEGETABLE PLOT CULTIVATED BY THE EX-EMPEROR.

Some interesting details of the daily life of the ex-Emperor of Russia, Nicholas II, and his family, who are kept under military observation at the Palace of Tsarskoe Selo, were given recently, by a correspondent of the Paris "Journal," M. Paul Erio. "At meals with his children," writes M. Erio, "or some specially invited guest, Nicholas is always

2. "HIS CHILDREN ARE ALWAYS LIVELY, AND INDULGE IN NOISY GAMES":  
THE CAPTIVE EX-EMPEROR OF RUSSIA WITH HIS DAUGHTERS.

in pleasant humour, and never makes the slightest allusion to his downfall. He reads the newspapers, but shows little interest in their contents. He eats with good appetite, never complains of the simplicity of his fare, and regularly every morning takes exercise, either working in the kitchen garden or cycling in the palace grounds. His only

*(Continued opposite.)*



## A HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH: NICHOLAS II., EX-EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PRISONER OF TSARSKOE SELO, TAKEN LAST MONTH: THE EX-EMPEROR OF RUSSIA  
SITTING ON THE STUMP OF A TREE FELLED BY HIMSELF—AND CLOSELY GUARDED.

*Continued.*

observation on his captivity that I am able to obtain was a remark he made to Count Benckendorff: 'I am hardly less free now than formerly, for have I not been a prisoner all my life?' His tone was very sad, and to hide his emotion, he quickly lit a cigarette. The Tsarina continues to be dreamy or ill-tempered. She speaks little at meals, seems ill and unable to walk, and has to be wheeled about in a chair. Her children are always lively and indulge in noisy games, in which the Grand Duchess Olga shares, despite her twenty-two years. The thirteen-year-old Tsarevitch has recovered from the

attack of measles contracted three months ago.' It was reported a few days ago that the ex-Emperor had had a rather serious bicycle accident, and had broken his leg. In an earlier account of his life at Tsarskoe Selo than that quoted above, it was stated that, owing to a large influx of summer residents into the town, additional measures had been taken to guard the imperial prisoners. A military escort followed, at a short distance, all the movements of the ex-Emperor, and the Palace grounds were surrounded by a triple cordon of troops.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

MOST of us have been anticipating for some time past that the German Chancellor, or some accredited representative of the German Empire, would make a really complete survey of the situation, and clear up many doubts and difficulties about the German race. To judge from the rather fragmentary reports, it has not yet been done with any completeness; but, when it is done, we shall be the more satisfied if we find it complete. It will contain a refutation of the popular error which supposes the Germans to live in large numbers on the eastern side of the Rhine; it will point out the curious mistake which pictures the country as consisting of several kingdoms united in a German Empire under a German Emperor; it will refute the fallacy which supposes that Empire to lie to the north rather than the south of Austria; it will then be affirmed, not without a hot and human indignation, that no German student ever had a scar on his face and no German soldier ever had a spike on his helmet; and the world will settle down finally, with an enlightened satisfaction, in the knowledge that all Germans hate beer, loathe music, regard sausages as sinful, and keep the Day of Sedan as a day of national humiliation and mourning. These last little details are, indeed, not yet to hand; but they are all of a piece with the passages that have already been printed from the speeches of the chief German politicians. It is quite clear that we have hitherto been very curiously wrong about Germany, so wrong that we can hardly feel sure of being right in anything we say about Germany—or even in imagining that there is any Germany. Germany has often been praised as the land of legends; but it looks almost as if the land were itself a legend. Their professors apparently prefer to call such things "folk-lore." But is not this folk itself a piece of folk-lore? Are the apparently solid Prussian soldiers slender and fantastic fairies, who flutter in the moonlight and fade with the dawn? Is the city of Berlin a mere mirage that misleads travellers as they stumble towards the dreary deserts of the Baltic Plain? Perhaps it was not Germany that created Grimm's Fairy-Tales; but only Grimm's Fairy-Tales that created Germany. Perhaps the very existence of such a country is the result of some forgery of Bismarck or some convenient scrap of paper of Bethmann-Hollweg. Anyhow, as I say, it seems that all the English have made a great mistake about Germany. This is a very sobering and even depressing reflection; and the only light of relief that I can see in the situation is the singular fact that all the Germans made the same mistake about Germany—until, about three years ago, something happened which we call the Battle of the Marne.

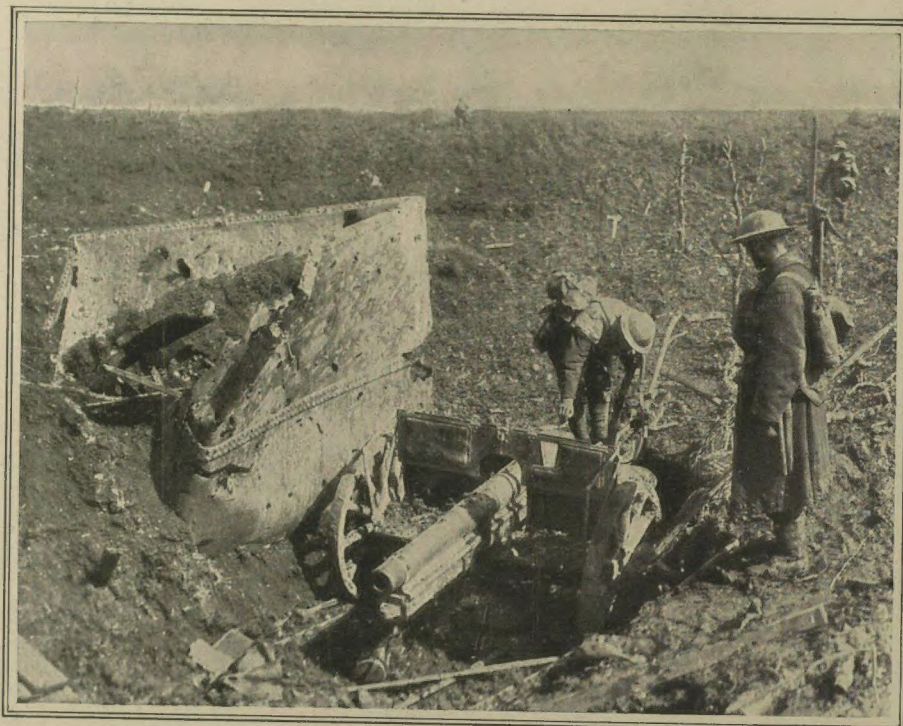
The learned may hesitate to adopt my hypothesis of the actual non-existence of Germany. The cold world may throw cold water upon my bold and brilliant suggestion that the German is a myth like the merman. A considerable case could be made out for his resemblance to some monster like the Minotaur

or the Chimera, or any very devouring sort of ogre or dragon. And the learned still obstinately refuse to believe in the Minotaur, though the excavations in Crete have compelled them to believe in the Minotaur's Labyrinth. The cold world, in a similar fashion, still stubbornly insists that the Chimera was only a chimera. It will, therefore, be the more difficult to persuade people that the present condition of Belgium or Serbia has been the work of anything that can strictly be called fabulous. But there is at least one Germany that can safely be called fabulous; one Teutonic Empire which may well be the province rather of professors of folk-lore than practisers of politics; one that can be much more easily criticised as a fairyland than as a fatherland. And that is the New Germany which the internationalists ask us to

short, the conception which now connects the Teutonic state with the idea of a peace by negotiation—that is to say, by bargaining or even by barter—has against it the weight of a huge historical tradition and habit of the human mind, such as no bargaining or bartering will very easily explain away. No man will easily believe that the German eagle is really the German dove—even that rather soiled sort of dove that was sold on the tables of the money-changers. No man will naturally think of the hammer of Thor as the hammer of an auctioneer, which gives little taps to record the little bids at a sale.

This attempt to create a brand-new legend about themselves, not even foreshadowed in their fiction, far less hinted at in their history, has forced the

Germans back upon one particular point, which they repeat more and more monotonously. The only plausible suggestion of pacifism they can find in their past consists in the saying that they have not made war for forty years. They hardly attempt now to hide the fact that, at the beginning of that forty years, the war they made was an aggressive war. They cannot possibly attempt to hide the fact that the war in question was followed by annexations. They cannot really deny that every one of their most widely trumpeted wars was an aggressive war. They cannot deny that every one of those wars was followed by annexations. Least of all can they deny that they themselves have, in every case, not only boasted of the annexation, but often boasted of the aggression. In practical fact, there is only one of their wars in which they have not ultimately avowed aggression and annexation. And that is the present war—the one war in which their aggression has failed and in which their annexations cannot be effected.



CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS: A GERMAN GUN—[Canadian War Records.]

accept as offering a new basis for the peace of the world.

It differs, however, from most legends in the fact that it has never been heard of before, even as a legend. Many Europeans have abused the German for his ferocity; many more Germans have praised him for his ferocity. Both types of eloquence may have been incidentally exaggerated; but the new idea never existed before, even as an exaggeration. The new picture was never accepted by its original as a portrait; and it was never even put forward by his opponents as a caricature. Germans who called themselves Christians appealed to the Kaiser's deity as a God of Battles; but even they never found it natural to refer to him specially as a God of Treaties. Germans who prided themselves on not calling themselves Christians openly, and in plain words, pitted Thor against Christ. But even they never attempted to persuade us that Thor was more Christlike than Christ. The Christians took as their national anthem the hymn of Luther, which describes God as a fortress. They never so far tampered with their prophet's diction and metrical arrangement as to turn the fortress into a Quakers' meeting-house. The heathens are contented with the Hymn of Hate; but they never pretended that it was a Hymn of Love. In

Therefore they recur more and more to their single phrase about the forty years; and seem really to think it will conceal their plainest actions at the beginning of that period and their plainest actions at the end of it. Whether this argument, even in the abstract, is a very satisfactory one might be tested by many alternative examples. Whether we should have whole-hearted confidence in a thief, who only claimed that long intervals occurred between one of his thefts and another, might be a speculation fascinating to follow. Whether we should be quite comfortable in the society of a murderer, who cheerfully remarked that he had not murdered anybody lately, might be a question not without interest. But that it does not deal adequately with the case of Prussia is clear to anyone acquainted with the history of Prussia. If there is one thing certain in the repeated examples of her policy, it is that she has frequently and genuinely desired peace, just as she has frequently and genuinely desired war. Such a student of her history will even willingly admit that a Prussian war has generally been followed by peace; and he will merely add that a Prussian peace will certainly be followed by war.



## AUGUST 5, 1917: A SERVICE OF INTERCESSION.

DRAWING BY S. BEGG.



IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON THE BEGINNING OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR: "UNTO THY LOVINGKINDNESS, O LORD, WE COMMEND ALL THOSE WHO ARE STRICKEN AND SUFFERING BY REASON OF THIS WAR."

The beginning of the fourth year of the Great War was signalled on Sunday, August 5, by the presence of the King, with Princess Mary, Prince George, and Princess Victoria (the Queen was unable to be present on account of a cold), at a solemn Service of Intercession at Westminster Abbey, when the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Randall Davidson, preached a touching and impressive sermon, full of high patriotism; and asserted, on looking back upon three years of war "at its grimmest and saddest," of our decision taken when the problem was first put before us, "We were right then.

We are right now." Passages in the sermon thrilled the congregation, as when the Archbishop declared that "out of all the welter of human strife and wrong we mean that, God helping us, there shall emerge a new and worthier life." The special prayers were full of sympathy with those who have suffered bereavement, and with the sick and wounded; as, too, was the commendation: "Unto thy lovingkindness, O Lord, we commend all those who are stricken and suffering by reason of this war. . . . Bind up their wounds, O God."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# IN THE NEW BATTLE OF FLANDERS: THE BRITISH THRUST FOR THE CROSSINGS OF THE STEENBEEK, NEAR STEENSTRAATE.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



IN THE HOTTEST OF THE FIGHTING DURING THE ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH LEFT-CENTRE SMOKE, WITH ITS

"The enemy's positions have been entered and our line advanced on a front of over fifteen miles from La Basse Ville, on the River Lys, to Steenstraate, on the River Yser. Both these villages are in our hands." In those terms Sir Douglas Haig summarised the first results of the opening day's fighting on July 31, in the present Battle of Flanders. Steenstraate itself came within the scope of the French attack on the extreme left, where two French divisions co-operated with our troops under Sir Douglas Haig's general direction. Our own men "penetrated the enemy's positions to a depth of two miles and secured the crossings of the River Steenbeek, which constituted their final objectives." In the above drawing the British on the left centre, nearest to the French, and close to Steenstraate, are seen attacking and in the midst of the stiffest of

TO CAPTURE THE RIVER-CROSSINGS: THE FIRST LINE CHARGING THROUGH THE BARRAGE SUPPORTS CLOSE IN REAR.

fighting thereabouts. In the centre of the illustration our first-line troops are in the thick of it, and are seen rapidly disappearing through the heavy rolling clouds of smoke in rear of our ever-advancing artillery barrage-fire. In the left centre of the illustration, their supports are seen pressing forward across the shell-hole pitted, morass-like terrain, keeping close on the heels of the first-line men. High overhead a triplane is flying. In the foreground to the right, a German big shell is bursting, the explosion sending up a huge geyser-like cascade of mud and water from the crater it is making as it embeds itself in the swampy ground. The barrage-fire ahead, we are told, appeared to onlookers like an inferno-scene of whirling smoke-clouds and flame-flashes, through which showed a fiery medley of flares, coloured lights, and rockets.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# FLOODS: BODY-ARMOUR: CONCRETE: NOTES FROM FLANDERS.

PHOTOGRAPH No. 2, BRITISH OFFICIAL; NOS. 1 AND 3, CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



THE RAINS OF THE FIRST WEEK OF AUGUST ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A BRITISH MOBILE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN ON ITS LORRY-MOUNTING, MOVING ALONG A WATER-LOGGED HIGH ROAD NEAR THE BATTLEFIELD.



THE NEW GERMAN BODY-ARMOUR, AND A CAPTURED GERMAN MACHINE-GUN: STALWART IRISH GUARDSMEN WITH THEIR BATTLE-TROPHIES.



FOR MAKING THE SOLID CONCRETE DUG-OUTS AND TURRETS FOUND IN EVERY ENEMY TRENCH: A CAPTURED GERMAN FIELD-SERVICE CONCRETE-MIXER.

"The plain of Flanders," writes a correspondent of the water-logged countryside across which the new Battle of Flanders is opening, "is full of miniature lakes; ditches have become canals, the fields are one great swamp." Every dip in the roads was made by the rains of the first week of August into a morass or quagmire of soft mud and water through which vehicles splashed and surged, at times nearly up to the axles. A dip in a stretch of high road leading to a battlefield where the water had settled into a pond, is seen in the first illustration, with a motor-lorry-mounted anti-aircraft gun, carrying its own ammunition-boxes laden on the vehicle, about to plunge across. Two stalwart

Irish Guardsmen are seen in the lower left-hand illustration, each wearing a suit of the new German body-armour for infantry found on the battlefield. It is a steel sheet covering the chest and upper abdomen, with overlapping narrow plates horizontally across the lower abdominal region. Shoulder-straps underneath support the breastplate, which is well padded. "The weight," notes Mr. Percival Philips, "is considerable, and 'Storm-troops' find great difficulty in getting out of a muddy trench and in moving over slippery ground. The armour only affords protection from shell-splinters." The third illustration suggests how the Germans manage to concrete-in their dug-outs and trench-fortifications.



## PAINTED AT THE FRONT: ORPEN'S PORTRAIT OF SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

FROM THE PORTRAIT (IN COLOURS) BY WILLIAM ORPEN, A.R.A. COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED.



A FAMOUS ARTIST'S PORTRAIT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, BY WILLIAM ORPEN, A.R.A.—  
PAINTED RECENTLY AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

This fine portrait of the Commander-in-Chief, on whom the new great battle in Flanders has once more turned the full light of public expectation, is of particular interest just now from the fact of its having been painted at the front only a few weeks ago. It is dated "G.H.Q. 30th May, 1917." Mr. William Orpen, it may be mentioned, is at present acting as an official artist on the Western Front. We need hardly remind our readers that he ranks among the foremost painters of our time. Born in 1878, he received his

art training at the Dublin Metropolitan School of Art, and the Slade School. He is an Associate of the Royal Academy and a Member of the New English Art Club. Of late years his work in portraiture has been especially distinguished. In this year's Academy he is represented by six canvases—portraits of Lady Benham-Carter, Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., Lieut.-General Sir John Cowans, Colonel Elkington, Viscount Bryce, and Sir John Benna, Bt.



## THE NEW FLANDERS BATTLE: ROAD WAR-TRAFFIC FOR THE FRONT.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE CONSTANT STREAM OF SUPPLY-VEHICLES FOR THE ARTILLERY ON THE WESTERN FRONT ALONG THE HIGHWAYS OF FLANDERS AND NORTHERN FRANCE: A MOTOR-LORRY COLUMN.



THE CONSTANT STREAM OF SUPPLY-VEHICLES FOR THE ARTILLERY ON THE WESTERN FRONT ALONG THE HIGHWAYS OF FLANDERS AND NORTHERN FRANCE: A HORSED-WAGON COLUMN.

The wide and excellently paved, or metalled, *Routes Royales* and *Routes Nationales* of Flanders and Northern France behind the Western Front have proved of the highest possible utility to the Allies throughout the war, and are of yet more value just now. In conjunction with the railways, permanent and light, and the canal systems, they not only materially relieve these at times of exceptional pressure, and "feed" the front along its length with munitions and men, but also enable reinforcing troops to be readily transferred in vehicles, motor-buses, etc., from place to place along the front, as required.

It is curious, incidentally, to note that these very high-roads, both in Flanders and France, were either originally laid down, or, where previously existing, remodelled and widened, by Napoleon for his war purposes and prospective campaigns of his Grand Army. They served him well before the Austerlitz campaign, and now are again rendering war service. Motor-vans and motor-lorries, all laden with artillery matériel and munitions, for weeks before the present attack opened, thronged these roads, and long trains of Army wagons, weightily laden, two-horsed, four-horsed, six-horsed, eight-horsed even.



## AS FOR THE NEW FLANDERS BATTLE: TROOPS MOVED BY BARGE.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



BRINGING UP TROOPS BY MEANS OF THE NETWORK OF CANAL WATERWAYS IN FLANDERS AND NORTHERN FRANCE :  
A BRITISH INFANTRY BATTALION DISEMBARKING FROM A TRANSPORT BARGE.

The extensive network of canals and canalised rivers which traverses East Flanders and the French northern frontier and links up at various points with other systems, much as the railway lines converge at Clapham Junction, has rendered, and is rendering, invaluable war-service along the Western Front. The canals there are wider and deeper than any of our own, and formed, in the past, recognised European commercial highways to the Rhine and the similar canal systems of Northern Germany. The barges used are vastly bigger than anything in this country—many, indeed, being three to four hundred feet

long, and big enough to ship in bulk an ocean-going liner's entire cargo. For war purposes their great capacity has enabled them to be used for munition transport, food, and equipment-store carrying, and, as seen here, as troop-transport vessels. Says a "Morning Post" correspondent of the preliminary assembly of troops for the great Flanders battle which opened on July 31: "For weeks we saw . . . strings of khaki-filled barges moving up the canals behind panting little tugs, their occupants dangling their feet over the sides, smiling impartially at a wondering countryside."



# THE GUNS OF FLANDERS: TYPES OF THE BRITISH ARTILLERY PROMINENT IN THE GREAT BATTLE.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND CANADIAN WAR RECORDS PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE NEAREST ARTILLERY TO THE ENEMY DURING BARRAGE-FIRING, STATIONED CLOSE BEHIND THE INFANTRY RESERVES: ONE OF THE 18-POUNDER FIELD-GUNS.



STATIONED FAR TO THE REAR TO FIRE GIGANTIC SHELLS OVER THE BATTLE-FRONT INTO THE ENEMY'S LINES: A NAVY-TYPE "DREADNOUGHT" GUN ON A RAILWAY-TRUCK MOUNTING.



15-INCH SHELLS OVER THE BATTLE-FRONT INTO THE ENEMY'S LINES: A NAVY-TYPE "DREADNOUGHT" GUN ON A RAILWAY-TRUCK MOUNTING.



IN THE ACT OF FIRING—THE BARREL AT FULL RECOIL: AN UP-TO-DATE-TYPE HOWITZER ON THE BROAD-WHEELED RIDGE-TYRED WHEELS ON WHICH IT TRAVELS AND IS FOUGHT.



CAMOUFLAGE WITH A HEAVY PIECE BEHIND A PARTIALLY BATTERED-DOWN WALL IN THE RUINS OF A FARM: A BIG HOWITZER'S POST.



POSTED FOR CAMOUFLAGE REASONS IN A CLUMP OF TREES: A HEAVY HOWITZER JUST ABOUT TO FIRE—THE NEXT SHELL BEING SLUNG UP FROM THE UNDERGROUND MAGAZINE.



POSTED FOR CAMOUFLAGE REASONS IN A CLUMP OF TREES: A HEAVY HOWITZER JUST ABOUT TO FIRE—THE NEXT SHELL BEING SLUNG UP FROM THE UNDERGROUND MAGAZINE.



BARRAGE BOMBARDMENT IN PROGRESS—IN ONE OF THE HEAVY ARTILLERY-LINE BATTERIES: THE INFANTRY ASSAULT OPENS.



BARRAGE BOMBARDMENT IN PROGRESS—IN ONE OF THE HEAVY ARTILLERY-LINE BATTERIES: THE INFANTRY ASSAULT OPENS.



SEEN IN NUMBERS ON ALL THE MAIN ROADS TO THE FRONT DURING THE LAST FORTNIGHT OF JULY: A BIG HOWITZER UNDER ITS TARPULIN COVERING, WITH ITS TRAIN OF AMMUNITION-WAGONS.

The bursting-forth of the barrage-fire from hundreds of guns announced the opening of the attack at 3.50, shortly after dawn, half an hour before sunrise, on the morning of July 31. "It was greater than its predecessors—I can say no more than that," remarks a special correspondent of the "Morning Post." "Every kind of gun," he continues, "from the 18-pounder to the heaviest howitzer that has come to France, contributed to this terrible curtain of fire, setting their shells with the same wonderful accuracy, and giving the infantry a travelling shield that advanced with almost human intelligence." Practically every sort of gun referred to in the passage quoted is shown here. In the first illustration is an 18-pounder field-gun, not in battery behind earthworks, as was the case on July 31. The second illustration shows a heavy howitzer sheltering in camouflage fashion beside the walls of a ruined building, and not

easily discoverable from any distance. In No. 3 we have one of the Navy-type long-range Titans, of 15-inch calibre, which can only travel on a railway mounting. They take post far in rear, and send their ton-weight projectiles high overhead to drop at a steep angle into the German support-trenches. The fourth and sixth illustrations show new types of howitzers on special mountings. No. 5 shows a howitzer-battery in hot action pitching its high-angle giant shells (up to 17-inch calibre in some cases) plump into the enemy's trenches. In the seventh illustration we see a tarpaulin-clad howitzer with its ammunition-wagons, all in tow of a giant tractor (out of sight in the background of the photograph) while on the road to the battle-line. "For weeks," says the "Morning Post" correspondent, "we saw the dusty high roads crowded with infantry and wagons, and gigantic howitzers strangely clothed."



## AS IN THE FIRST ADVANCE IN THE NEW BATTLE OF

DRAWN BY



## PLODDING AT DAWN, THROUGH MUD AND WATER, ACROSS AN ARCHIPELAGO-LIKE MAZE

"Floods of rain and a blanket of mist," says Mr. Beach Thomas, describing the scene on the battlefield during the opening days of the new Battle of Flanders, "have quite doused and cloaked the whole of the Flanders plain. The newest shell-holes, already half-filled with soakage, are now flooded to the brim." Says a "Morning Post" correspondent of the same battlefield: "Roads, fields, and footways were covered with semi-liquid mud, and the torn ground beyond Ypres had become, in places, a horrible quagmire." As to the enemy, the prisoners, as they came in, were "soaked to the skin, their boots full of water, and feet so swollen that some could hardly walk." The attack on July 31 opened between dawn and sunrise of a cloudy, threatening morning, with light seeds of misty rain and drizzle drifting at intervals, between downpours across the countryside. It was a scene like that depicted in our illustration; under the

## FLANDERS: AN ATTACK ACROSS A WATERLOGGED PLAIN.

H. W. KOEKKOEK.



## OF SHELL-HOLE PONDS: AN INFANTRY ATTACK IN FORCE OPENING, AS ON JULY 31.

uncertain half-light, requiring the aid of star-rockets and Vêry illuminating shells, while the barrage-fire shells were bursting all along the enemy's trenches. As seen, the infantry are already out of the trenches and going forward strongly in long extended lines of attack, close at the heels of which follow supports in groups and clusters. To the right of the picture two new-model tanks are seen hotly engaged, as they "iron out" (to use a correspondent's graphically picturesque phrase) the remains of German wire entanglements, and forge their way forward irresistibly over the enemy's trenches, dug-outs, and armoured field-redoubts, very much as their sea-congeners, the Dreadnoughts of the Grand Fleet, plough ahead stolidly across the roughest seas. Shells of the German reply-fire are seen bursting among our men to the left.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]





### THE RUNNER.

On many occasions during the war the messengers known in the Army as "runners" have shown the greatest courage and endurance. They did their part in the recent British offensive at Ypres. "News came back," writes Mr. Beach Thomas, "in many forms: messengers arrived quickly and successively with the announcement of first and second lines captured." The duty of runners is a very important one, and has often to be performed under fire, in circumstances of the utmost danger. In one case—that which is the subject of our illustration here—a British

runner, mortally wounded, fell dead in the act of handing to an officer the message which had been entrusted to him. His act of heroism is comparable to that of the ancient Greek courier, Pheidippides, who carried to Sparta the Athenian call for help against the Persians, as described in Browning's poem. A kindred example occurred in the wars of Napoleon, when a young officer who had brought a despatch to him, in reply to the Emperor's words, "But you are wounded," said, "I'm killed, Sir," and expired at his feet.

FROM THE PAINTING BY W. B. WOLLEN. COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



# "THE WHOLE HORIZON BLAZED": A GREAT PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT, AS IN THE NEW OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



"THE FRENZIED FLARES AND SIGNALS OF THE ENEMY WERE TOSSED UP IN FOUNTAINS"—A SCENE LIKE THAT AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR YPRES.

In the day time modern war, as waged on the trench-system, is not as a rule spectacular. It is at night that its most wonderful and tremendous scenes are witnessed, when the darkness is lit up by the flashes of guns and all the lurid lights that science has brought into play for military purposes. Such a spectacle was witnessed at the opening of the British offensive in Flanders in the early hours of July 31. "Under the overcast sky," writes Mr. Perry Robinson, "it was still almost dark when the attack was delivered shortly before four o'clock. There was just a visible paling of the sky in the east and against it the bombardment was a weird and terrible spectacle. As usual, there had been a comparative lull before the

moment arrived. Then, on the instant, suddenly the air and earth shook, and the whole horizon, blazed as all our literally thousands of guns broke out at once. . . . From the far-off sand-dunes of the sea coast on the left to beyond the Messines Ridge on the right, the whole earth was rimmed with flickering flame, of every tint of yellow down to the dull-red glow of burning oil. Higher the frenzied flares and signals of the enemy were tossed up in fountains of white and red and green against the lightening sky. With the shock and clamour of the guns it was thrilling beyond words."—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)



## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

IN QUEST OF  
THE BOOKOF SACRED  
SCIENCE.SEEKING THE GOLDEN PLECE, WHICH SIBIRIANS BELIEVED TO BE A ROLL OF  
PAPYRUS ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN THE SECRET OF GOLD-MAKING: THE ARGONAUTS

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

"DORA" AND OUR FOOD SUPPLY.

OUT of the initial letters of the "Defence of the Realm Act" some whimsical person coined the name "Dora," and then endowed it with the personality of a presiding goddess whose rule is to endure at any rate till after the war. Probably most of us will be glad to see her retire on a pension when that much-to-be-desired day of Peace dawns for us. But it is to be hoped that her reign will not merely live in our memories as a witness to our readiness to submit to discipline, but that it will bring us lasting good as a result of our present experiments, devised to meet urgent needs. But some, at any rate, of "Dora's" rulings have not been quite happy, and this because, for the most part, they were given as a sop to popular clamour, which rarely knows what it is really asking for, and commonly screams for more than is good for it, because it lacks sometimes intelligence and sometimes precise information which would have a steadying effect.

The legislation in regard to wild-birds and their destruction, for the conservation of our food-supply, may be cited as a case in point. Unfortunately, when this legislation was demanded, the Government had no choice but to give way, because it possessed no means of efficiently answering these demands through its Board of Agriculture, which should have been its Court of Appeal. This Board has its experts on fishing and on entomology; but, with singular perversity, it has so far found no place for an ornithologist, whose business it should be to study birds in relation to agriculture and horticulture. The United States and Canada, and many European countries, are far ahead of us in this matter. The assumption of the Board of Agriculture appears to be that the farmer and gardener are in no need of such assistance; they *know*, from long experience, exactly what birds are useful or injurious. But they don't! This much is evident enough by the diametrically opposed opinions they express in regard to every single species which comes up for consideration. With most of them the cry is "Kill, kill, and let the Lord find out His own." And joined to theirs is the voice of the gamekeeper; if possible, he is even more strident.

Few birds, of recent years, have been more abused and maligned than the pheasant—often from ulterior motives. As a consequence, it was an easy matter to frame, and pass, "The Destruction of Pheasants Order." Dr. Walter Collinge, who has devoted some years to the study of the food of birds, has recently protested against this Order, contending that these birds are beneficial rather than injurious to agriculture, since their food, for the greater part of the year, consists of vegetable matter other than grain or cultivated crops, and a considerable percentage of insects injurious to crops; while, on the other hand, they form a valuable supply of home-grown food. An examination of the crops of 303 pheasants showed

most emphatically done. This excess in the head of game raised was due to the uprising of a silly and vulgar desire to outdo neighbours in the number of birds killed in a single day—to the cult of the big "battue," which, in the days before the war, was in danger of becoming an obsession. To this end the keeper—only a shade less ignorant than his master—shot or trapped, by the most devilishly barbarous methods, every owl and hawk that dared to show itself on the estate. This was nothing less than a crime, and deserved—and in an intelligent community would receive—the most rigorous punishment. To this insensate slaughter we owe the plague of rats and mice which in the course of a year devour millions of pounds' worth of corn. "Dora" must see to it that after the war this folly does not revive. The rearing of pheasants by hand must be forbidden, and at the same time more stringent laws for the protection of owls and other birds of prey must be passed.

We are not alone in our folly. Australia is beginning to learn, to her sorrow, the price of the neglect of Economic Ornithology. For thirty years compulsory poisoning laws have been in force. As a result, the carrion hawks, crows, and native carnivora have been well-nigh wiped out. As a consequence, decaying bodies, numerous on sheep-farms, have been left to be demolished by the larvae of blow-flies, which have now increased to such an appalling extent as to threaten the sheep on the runs with destruction, the animals becoming "fly-blown."

and eaten up alive by this dangerous pest. Similarly, Victoria is complaining of the difficulty of saving the immense wheat-stacks of the country from the plague of mice which the absence of their natural enemies has begotten. Some protection has been secured by enclosing the stacks within sheets of galvanised iron, leaving convenient holes opposite tins, sunk in the ground and filled with water. In this way as many as 10,000 mice have been caught in a single night. At Minyip recently, the catch for two nights weighed rather more than a ton. Contemplate the cost of the corn-bill for a ton of mice for a single week, and weigh this against the cost of a properly organised Bureau of Ornithology! We are coming to this fast. Shall we go on blindly to the end, or shall we at last do the right thing? We must "wait and see."

W. P. PYCRAFT.



WITH THE NAVY IN WAR-TIME: A MOTOR-LIGHTER WITH SICK AND WOUNDED ABOARD.

Photograph by Topical.

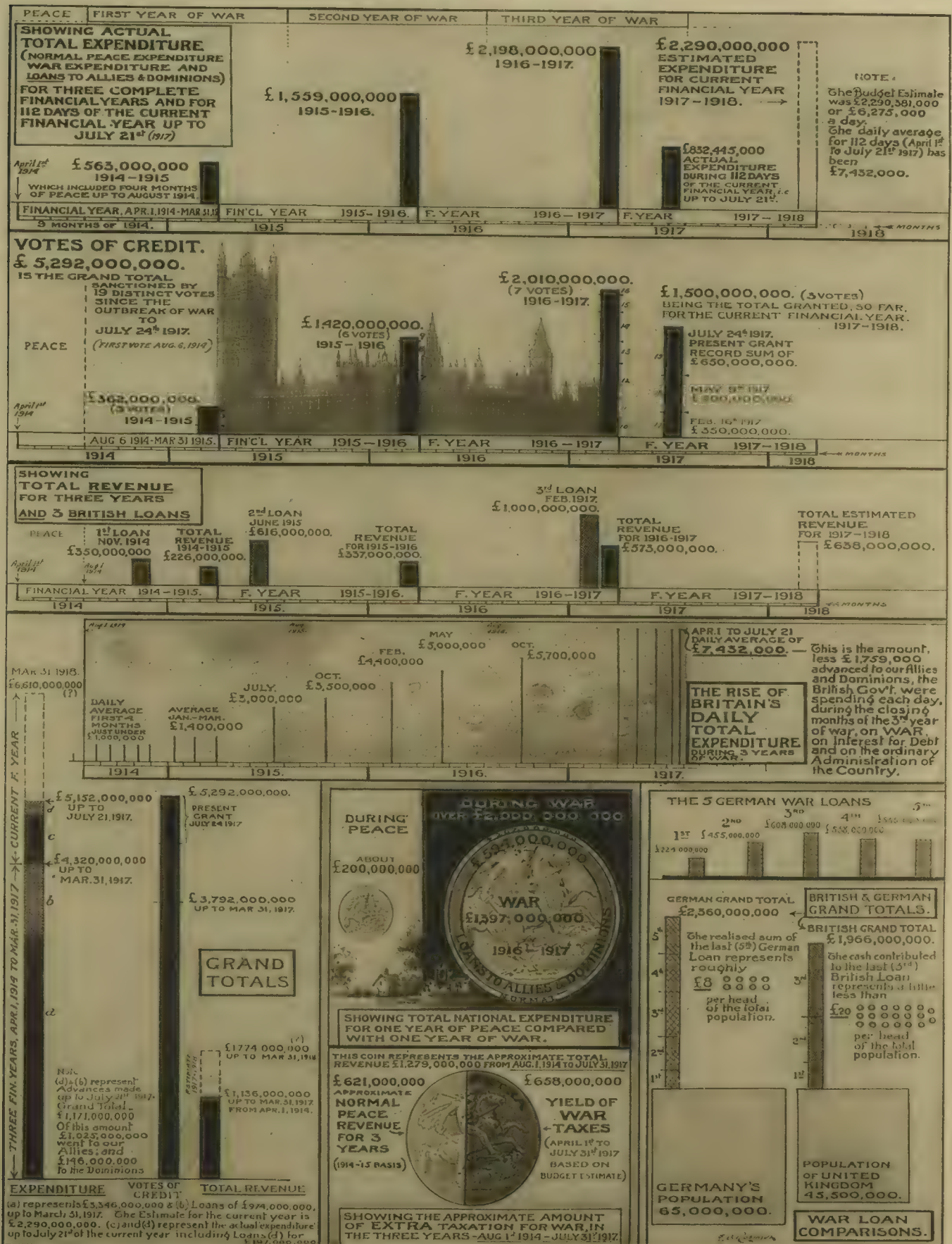
that, while cereal grains formed 10.59 per cent. of the food, not more than 4.3 per cent. represented newly sown grain, the rest having been gleaned from the stubbles; 41.74 per cent. of the food was made up of leaves, fruit, and seeds of weeds; and 16.41 per cent. of insects. The term "fruits" it should be remarked, stands for such as acorns, beechmast, hazel-nuts, holly-berries, rose-hips, and hawthorn-berries; while animal food was made up of beetles, such as the heather-beetle, wireworm, leather-jackets, snails, and slugs.

But to state that the outcry against the pheasant was always, and everywhere, absolutely without foundation would be to state that which is not true. Pheasants, like all other living things, must eat to live, and where the stock raised was greater than the normal feeding-area could support, damage was



## "IT WILL NOT BE WANT OF MONEY . . .": BRITAIN'S HUGE EFFORT.

DIAGRAMS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



## GREAT BRITAIN'S ENORMOUS SHARE IN THE COST OF THE WAR: FIGURES AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE GIGANTIC GROWTH OF OUR EXPENDITURE.

In moving the recent Vote of Credit for £650,000,000, "which exceeds by £1,500,000, the largest sum previously asked for in this House," the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Bonar Law) explained the principles on which our enormous national outlay for war purposes has been made. "We have held," he said, "that in reality it was one campaign that was being waged, and that what we had to do was to assist by every

means in our power the general conduct of that campaign, involving as it did assistance to our Allies." In conclusion, Mr. Bonar Law said: "Now that we have had thrown into the scale the country with the greatest resources in the world, it is still more true to say that it will not be want of money which will prevent us from securing the victory to which we all look forward."



"LIKE ACROBATS OF INCREDIBLE AGILITY": AEROPLANES' MARVELLOUS EVOLUTIONS.



"FALLING, BANKING, CORK-SCREWING AND NOSE-DIVING": A FRENCH NIEUPOINT CHASER GYRATING ROUND A FARMAN BOMBER AT 10,000 FT. ABOVE THE MOUNTAINS OF MACEDONIA.

The modern Icarus performs feats which would turn his legendary prototype green with envy, but which we have come to regard as matters of everyday occurrence. Our sense of wonder has been deadened, in fact, by a surfeit of miracles. Ten years ago a sensation would have been caused by the publication of photographs, taken from a flying machine 10,000 ft. up in the air, above a mountain range, and showing another flying machine whirling round it, "looping-the-loop," turning upside down, gliding, banking, dropping vertically, and then "flattening out" again. This is the miracle illustrated in the above

photographs, and yet—intensely interesting as they are—they will not cause the whole world to talk, as they would have a few years ago. The photographs were taken from the machine whose planes and stays show large in the foreground—a Farman aeroplane used for bomb-dropping. The machine performing aerial somersaults around it is its convoy, a fast Nieuport de chasse. It may be recalled that the King saw some similar feats by British airmen. "The flying officers," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "soared aloft at a terrific pace, climbing up the high ladders of the sky like acrobats of incredible agility in an aerial circus."



## CAMOUFLAGED AGAINST ENEMY AIRMEN: AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN-CREW.



THE ART OF CAMOUFLAGE APPLIED TO MEN AS WELL AS MACHINES: THE CREW OF A FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN DRESSED WITH A VIEW TO INVISIBILITY.

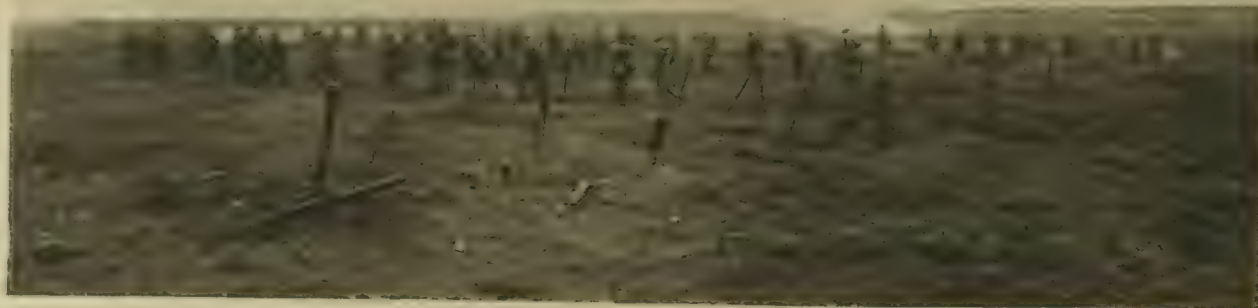
*Camouflage* is an art that has been developed by the exigencies of war: it is an art of concealment, allied to the protective coloration found in nature. The King and Queen were initiated into its secrets during their recent visit to the front, as thus described by Mr. W. Beach Thomas. "The King," he writes, "paid a visit to a *camouflage* factory. There are many of them. The Queen visited another on the first day of her tour, and saw a well-known artist (who has a picture in this year's Academy) busy with new scene-painting devices for hiding howitzers. The King saw all the latest Protean tricks

for concealing or, as we all say now, 'camouflaging,' guns, snipers, observers, and all machines and implements of war. . . . Within this factory some of the workers are great artists, some are native and British girls and women who are as clever with the needle as the artists with the brushes. . . . Personally, I have knocked up against a 'camouflaged' sharpshooter without seeing him or recognising him for a man." In the above photograph the gunners are dressed in a style that makes the group form an indistinct mass, indistinguishable by enemy airmen.



## HOW AN ADVANCE IS MADE: A BRITISH ATTACK IN PROGRESS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



AFTER THE ENEMY'S WIRE HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY ARTILLERY: CANADIANS ADVANCING THROUGH GERMAN ENTANGLEMENTS.



PASSING ON TO THE ENEMY'S THIRD LINE: A LATER STAGE OF THE ADVANCE; SHOWING THE CAPTURED GERMAN FIRST-LINE TRENCH IN THE FOREGROUND.



A COMMON EPISODE IN BRITISH OFFENSIVES: GERMANS EMERGING FROM THEIR DUG-OUTS TO SURRENDER AFTER THE FIRST WAVES OF OUR ADVANCE HAD PASSED BY.

In view of the new British offensive on the Western Front near Ypres, it is interesting to see from these photographs exactly how such an advance takes place. One point which they illustrate is the fact that infantry advancing in the wake of artillery barrage moves forward, not at the double, but at a steady walking pace—"that slow, dragging trudge which is described as a furious charge by those who have never seen modern war." Thus writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in his account of a mimic advance made before the King during his visit to the front, when each stage was carried out exactly as it

is in a real action, such as the one shown in our illustrations. After the first wave of attacking troops, "the second wave followed, and then the third, 'leap-frogging' as it is called, to the next objective, after the first line of enemy's trenches had been taken. There followed the moppers-up for the clearing of dug-outs and consolidating positions, meeting on their way files of German prisoners." In the lower photograph some German prisoners, distinguished by their different helmets and lack of arms, are seen in the foreground on the right, coming out of their trench dug-outs to surrender.



## FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAPAVETTE, MAULL AND FOX, ELLIOTT AND FRY, HASSANO, ARMY AND NAVY AUXILIARY, LANGFIER, LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO., AND RUSSELL AND SONS



2ND LIEUT. R. E. ADENEY,  
Queen's (R. West Surrey) Regt. (attd  
R.F.C.). Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H.  
Adeney, Dulwich.



LIEUT. C. G. N. MORRIS,  
Oxon and Bucks L.I. Son of Mr.  
and Mrs. Harry Morris, Hay, Brecon-  
shire



CAPTAIN L. E. L. MATON, M.C.,  
Devonshire Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs.  
Leonard Maton, Sundial House, Ken-  
sington.



LIEUT. J. C. HANSON,  
New Brunswick (Canadian) Regt. (attd  
R.F.C.) Accidentally killed while on  
duty.



2ND LIEUT. E. ETHERIDGE,  
Royal Field Artillery. Officially re-  
ported as having been killed in  
action.



MAJOR CHARLES HERBERT  
HEWETSON,  
Gloucestershire Regt. Son of the late Col.  
Charles Campbell Hewetson, Indian Army



MAJOR G. D. MILLS,  
Royal Flying Corps. Son of the Rev  
Canon Mills, Bennington Rectory,  
Stevenage.



LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE HERBERT  
ST. HILL,  
(attd. Sherwood Foresters). Son of late  
Rev. Canon St. Hill, Hawkes Bay, N.Z.



2ND LIEUT. H. F. MACKAIN,  
Royal Flying Corps. Has been officially  
reported as having been killed on active  
service.



MAJOR CHALKLEY V. GOULD,  
R.F.A. Son of the late Mr. Chalkley  
Gould, and of Mrs. Gould, Redroofs  
Broadstone, Dorset.



MAJOR C. O. V. TREUENFELS,  
D.S.O.,  
R.F.A. Son of Mr. C. V. Treuenfels, of  
Cholmeley Park, Highgate.



2ND LIEUT. R. R. BROCKLEBANK  
Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Officially  
reported as having been killed in  
action.



LIEUT. R. DOUGLAS BERRY,  
Yorkshire and Lancashire Regt. Younger  
son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Berry,  
Sheffield.



MAJOR LANCE G. HAWKER, V.C.,  
D.S.O.,  
Royal Engineers, and R.F.C. Won the  
V.C. in an air-fight, 1915.



CAPTAIN H. P. OSBORNE,  
New Brunswick (Canadian) Regt. (attd.  
R.F.C.). Officially reported killed in  
action.



2ND LIEUT. WILFRID ADOLPHUS  
SLADE,  
R.F.A. Second son of Mr. and Mrs. Slade  
of Willowmead, Chislehurst.



CAPT. JAMES B. N. CARVICK,  
M.C.,  
Australian Infantry. Son of Mrs. Carvick  
Piazza Pitti, Florence, Italy.



CAPT. BERNARD NEVILLE RICE,  
East Yorkshire Regt. Previously re-  
ported wounded; now reported died of  
wounds.



CAPT. GILBERT R. SANDBACH,  
Derbyshire Yeomanry. Son of late Mr.  
G. R. Sandbach, and of Mrs. Sandbach.  
Stoneleigh, Rossett, Wrexham.



CAPTAIN W. ERIC NIXON,  
K.O. Scottish Borderers (attd. R.F.C.)  
Eldest son of Rev. W. H. Nixon, Vicar of  
Winstar now Senior Chaplain of the Forces



## LADIES' PAGE.

IT is truly strange to read of the Russian men soldiers running away from the enemy, while a battalion of women soldiers charged; the men refused to enter a wood on the ground that "there might be Germans there," and the women bravely obeyed orders to search the cover. One report says that nearly two-thirds of these courageous women soldiers were killed or wounded, but other accounts speak of their taking many prisoners—the one certain fact is their courage. This is not, however, the first modern instance of women being regularly enlisted and trained into an army, for I have a photograph, sent from China at the beginning of the revolution there, of women soldiers, members of a regular regiment. Later, it was recorded that at least two thousand women, many dressed in soldiers' uniform, were fighting in the ranks of the Serbian Army; and a German official report has previously stated that many women have been found amongst the Russian dead on the field of honour. The same was the case in the American anti-slavery contest.

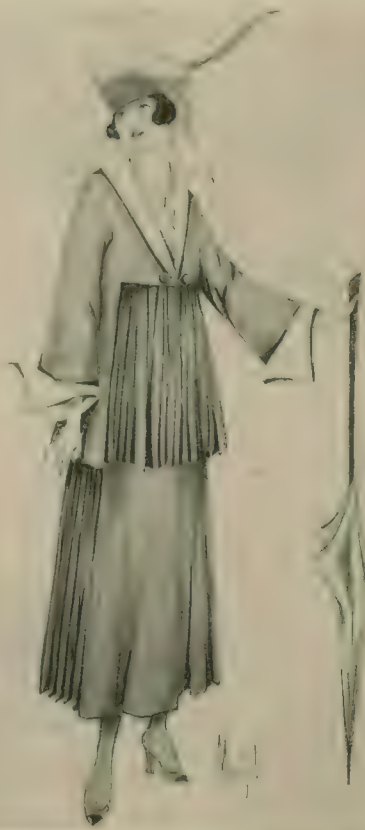
Yet emphatically war is no fit work for women! We are appointed to be the life-givers and the life-preservers of the race; and in that noble office we incur peril enough both to life and health, and endure toil and hardship. Nor would the result be affected by drawing women into the fighting line, as, if it were done by one nation, like the use of poison-gas, the rest would needs imitate the evil example. But, under various circumstances, enough women actually and historically have taken the field in person to make it certain that there would be no difficulty in recruiting them if men were foolish enough to desire it. There are many sons of Quakers fighting in this war, as there are women, because they know that their country needs it and humanity claims it; but the ideal of both "Friends" and thoughtful women is to end war—to organise social life so that war shall in future go the way of ordeal by battle and of duelling; and to "seek peace and ensue it" for civilisation in the future is a better ideal for the mother sex even than being fit and brave for fighting.

At the numerous conferences and discussions on Infant Welfare that are now being held, an idea that I have urged in these columns and elsewhere for years is being forcibly put by an American Judge, who is able to report that this reform has rapidly taken root and spread in his country, so that between 1911 and now it has been adopted in thirty out of the forty-eight States of the Union. That idea is to give a State allowance to widowed mothers to enable them to bring up their own families, instead of removing the children to the workhouse or some charitable institution. It actually costs far more money to the taxpayers to support an army of officials to look after such children than it would do to give the mothers just enough assistance to enable them to keep the children at home; and the mischief to the children of being deprived of mothering is only exceeded by the cruelty to a woman of

depriving her of the society and the love of her own babes merely because she has had the misfortune to be deprived by death of her bread-winner. It is a much more doubtful matter to give an allowance to a mother who is deserted

by her husband, for it is only too well proven that, under the present Poor Law, men either actually do or pretend to desert their wives deliberately in order that the children may become a charge upon the State. But the widows are in a quite different position, *à fortiori* the widows of brave men who have died for their country. Surely to them the country owes help: "Mothers' pensions," as Judge Neil says they say in America, to enable them to bring up their own children when sheer misfortune has claimed them for that saddest of all classes—the widow who has never before had to earn wages, left penniless with a young family. Somehow, the State must care for many of these fatherless children, and Judge Neil says it is found that the payment to a mother of only one-third of the cost of an institution child is sufficient; she is not to be placed in idle luxury, only assisted in her task. Should not the State, then, say to the widowed mother, in the words of Pharaoh's daughter, "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will pay thee thy wages"? There must, of course, be some inspection and oversight of the State-aided mothers, but voluntary workers could be found in all places for this supervision—it should never be needless interference.

It is certain already that the sensible "jumper" and Russian blouse loose styles will prevail for autumn frocks. A Russian tunic is, correctly speaking, fastened up the left side—it is perfectly loose and belted round the waist, and on this belt it is a good idea to have loose pockets hung on either side; a narrow line of fur makes a desirable edging to the closing side of the garment and to the tops of the pockets. Bell-sleeves are rather in favour; a handsome embroidery or applied braid ornament on the bell end is a smart finish, and a similar line of decoration goes round the neck, either cut down in a V at the chest or in a round at the pit of the throat. The jumper can be trimmed in like manner; but it should, to be strictly what it is called, open in a V low enough to slip over the head, and this closed as high as liked for wear either by invisible press-buttons or a visible lacing. The jersey fabric that was introduced in the spring is to be had now in thicker quality, and also it comes not merely plain, but striped and spotted. Some of it makes a good trimming for plain cloths, or the bulk of the jersey can be of the unpatterned material, and the belt and collar and cuffs of the patterned. The use of two materials is largely favoured in the structure of autumn gowns. A corsage of Ninon, for instance, with a bolero of cloth, in the same colour, but different tone, and a hem to the knee of the cloth, with pleated Ninon for the top of the skirt, and a folded waist-belt of faille in a contrasting colour, is a design repeated with little differences in several new models. Basques arranged in small gathered paniers, on both hips, the front and back of the corsage ending off short at the waist, may give the effect of a trimming on a plain skirt; the side-pieces and sleeves being of the panier material. Every idea is carried out very simply. Over, collars of other materials—muslin, coloured crash, satin, etc., in contrasting colours—will be liked. FILOMENA.



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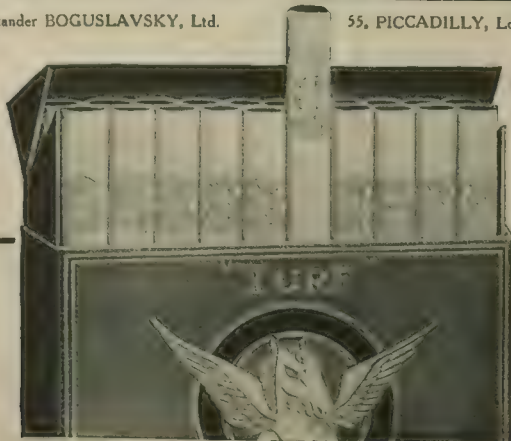
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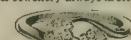
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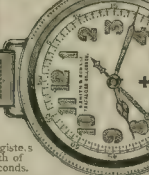
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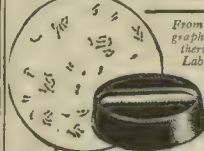
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A couple of interesting pictures from the Front.



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## NEW NOVELS.

**"The Golden Pippin."**

A novel which describes the conspiracy of certain patriots against the life of King Charles II. cannot, we suppose, afford to spare the ugly details of the King's profligacy, even though they seem inclined to become an obsession to the author. Charles and his vicious Court are depicted as an excrescence, a parasitical growth, on the body of a people clean and sound at heart; and Mr. Rupert Lance is not one to mince words in his description of Whitehall depravity. We think he gives us too little of the King's charm. He mentions it; but his energy (and he is a writer of energy) is reserved for the portrait of the sensualist, the man who could be faithful to none because he respected neither himself nor any human being—the man who was indifferent to higher issues because his soul was cankered from its long defilement. It is evident that Mr. Lance has studied carefully the two immortal diaries, as well as that gay and sparkling narrative, the *Memoirs of the Count de Gramont*, though the airy touch of Anthony Hamilton is not for him. "The Golden Pippin" (George Allen and Unwin) brings out rather clearly a fact that might otherwise be overlooked that, when Charles set out on his great game of debauching women, there were women enough and to spare who were ready to be debauched. He could have left alone the Medeas and the Miramies, for Danila and her kind were far from rare. The end is an illumination of what the carelessness of Kings may bring about. Royal forgetfulness may be almost as disastrous as royal looseness; and Charles had a shocking memory. "The Golden Pippin" is written with force and fire, and is a noteworthy addition to the list of the season's novels.

"The Nursery." The spaciousness of Mr. Eden Phillpotts' new book, "The Nursery" (Heinemann), may be gauged by the fact that, though its action takes place in the war, the war interest finds room

to move without cramping the characters that are not concerned with it. William and Marmalade Emma, the tramp and his mate, are vivid and powerful features in the story, and to William and Emma the world is bounded by their own personal revolt and the skies of Essex. Our chief sensation, after having read "The Nursery," is one of admiration and of amazement at Mr. Phillpotts' powers of creation. How many novels has he not written? How many years is it since "Eden was the coming man"? He

upon whose loves is built up this story—or this morality—of marriage. William and Emma lived free and unfettered, defying the world and enjoying their vagabondage; Helena went mously to her secret lover, and Geoffrey planned murder because of her; Aveline ran away from her husband and committed bigamy when she found her true love in the manly Peter. The foundations of marriage, as most people see them, are threatened by Mr. Phillpotts' philosophy. But there is a serious omission in his plot.

So many couples without a child to any one of them are more than unusual—they seem to indicate that the author shirks a vital issue in his brilliant examination of men, women, and the laws of matrimony.

The Duke of Connaught makes a strong appeal on behalf of King George's Fund for Sailors, of which he is Chairman. The fund was founded to obtain more sustained support for the great marine charities, such as seamen's hospitals, hostels, orphanages, training-schools and ships, and beneficial funds. The Duke relies on generous support, believing that the debt owed to the Navy and mercantile marine will be adequately recognised. Contributions addressed to the Fund may be sent to Trinity House, E.C. 3. The King is Patron of the Fund.

Arrivals of tea in this country are now under Government control, and are distributed among the merchants, whose purchases are restricted to about one-third of the amount during the corresponding period last year. This causes considerable reduction in the quantity of tea available for the public, and in the national interest it is desirable that coffee or cocoa should be substituted for tea at one meal at least per day. It is useful to know that samples and a price-list will be forwarded, on receipt of application, by the United Kingdom Tea Company, Ltd., 1, Paul Street, London, E.C. 2, who hold large stocks of coffees and cocoas to which special attention has been given.



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*Canadian War Records.*

strides from Dartmoor to the Eastern counties, makes Colchester his own, and proceeds to populate its neighbourhood with people fresh from the mint of his brain, as exactly English in their diversity as in their unconventionalities and their conventions, and yet Phillpottian people—his own, his very own. His background contains the great nursery, a garden of innumerable flowers, and the oyster fishery, and the engineers training with their pontoons. Before the panorama move the couples, the many couples

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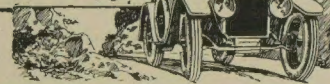
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

## After the War.

Last week I touched very briefly on the speech of Mr. Joynson-Hicks, M.P., at the annual general meeting of the Automobile Association. One important aspect of it I was perforce compelled to ignore for the moment, and that was the matter of the employment of "patrols" or "scouts." It is a matter of common knowledge that the A.A. had its genesis in the undue activity of the police on certain of the southern roads, whereby the process of the law was invoked and largely inflated the county funds through the medium of fines imposed upon the unwary motorist for excess of the speed-limit, or for that rather nebulous offence of "driving to the common danger." There is no doubt that the police in certain districts *did* exceed "the limit" in their persecution of the then unpopular motorist, and that the only thing for it was for the latter to take counter-measures for his own protection. The upholding of the law of the land is one thing, but flagrant persecution is quite another; and that is what the police action in some notorious localities and districts amounted to when it was boiled down to the bare bones. Moreover, it was quite clear that the aid of the Motor-Car Act had been invoked to assist in a process which could almost be described as legalised blackmail. The outcome of this was that Messrs. Jarrott and Lettis, both pioneers of the automobile movement in this country, at their own proper charge and expense established a service of road patrols for the purpose of warning motorists of the existence of police-traps on the more infested roads—notably the Portsmouth Road. Very soon they discovered that, while the idea was excellent, it was not one that could be maintained by private enterprise, and, in any case, it was only fair that the motorist who benefited should foot the bill. To cut the story short, the result of their enterprise was the foundation of the Automobile Association, which rendered yeoman service in the matter of saving the pocket of the motorist by warning him of dangerous areas. A lot of water has run beneath the bridges since then, and times and customs have altered considerably. I do not presume to argue that the police-trap is extinct—

on the contrary, I agree with Mr. Joynson-Hicks that there are still too many traps on the roads, and that the young constables who are employed on this distasteful duty would be better in khaki, if there is nothing of greater

national importance for them to do than to hang about under the lee of hedges and in ditches, on the off-chance of somebody exceeding the speed-limit. But when he tells us that after the war the Association hopes to have twice as many scouts on the roads as it had prior to 1914, then I join issue with him and beg leave to ask, "*Cui bono?*"

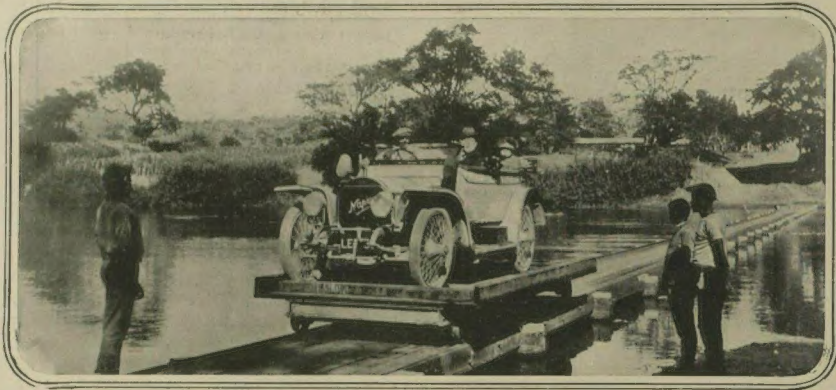
## Of What Use are Patrols?

Motoring has now reached a stage of development when we are quite justified in claiming that everyone is a motorist. The clerk or the mechanic who reaches the scene of his daily toil by motor-omnibus is as much motorist as the stock-broker who is driven to the City every morning in his six-cylinder Napier. That is to say, he is a user of the motor vehicle, in contradistinction to the real motorist who uses his car or his motorcycle for the purposes of pleasure or of sport. There is a wide gulf fixed between the two classes, I know, and, unfortunately, the one is a steadily dwindling quantity, while the mere motor-user increases in numbers every day. But that is a side-issue. Now, when a pursuit becomes universal, as opposed to individual, it almost goes without saying that it cannot be made the subject of invidious treatment. The people who are concerned as a mass will not have it. Therefore, I think we may take it that in any case the police-trap, generally speaking, is a thing of the past, and that the "scout" has ceased to be justified from the point of view of his primary purpose. Apart from that, it has been held by the Courts that the warning of motorists that a "trap" exists on a specific portion of road is illegal; and the natural consequence which followed was that our friends the scouts were forbidden to give warning, and so from a dual reason became useless. Of course, they are a magnificent advertisement for the body which employs them, whether R.A.C. or A.A.; but I take it that the motorist does not pay his subscription to either body for the sake of giving that organisation publicity. It certainly does seem to me that there are more useful avenues of expenditure to be found than a vast development of the scout system, which, as I have said, appears to have outlived its first usefulness. W. W.



IN A WOLSELEY CAR: M. VENIZELOS AT THE GATE OF THE GREEK HOSPITAL IN ALEXANDRIA.

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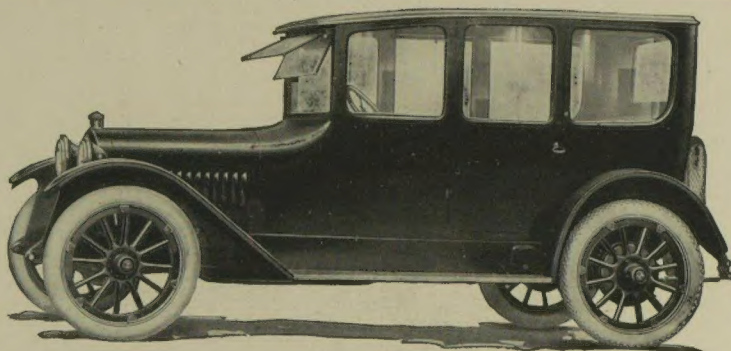
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## RUSSIA: YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

"Russia as I Know It."

In "Russia as I Know It" (Chapman and Hall), Mr. Harry de Windt has reproduced the cheery impressions of

Russia of an observant but superficial man-of-the-world and globe-trotter. He is always entertaining, sometimes amusing, and his descriptions of what he has seen are invariably vivid and lifelike; but he has sometimes a tendency towards inaccuracy, and when he states a fact, historical or otherwise, he is not invariably correct. For instance, Mr. Harry de Windt is old enough to remember that Alexander II. was assassinated in 1881, yet he airily places that event in 1878. He tells us that a "sotnya" is a company of 125 men, and misses the point that the word signifies 100. He derives the popular Polish "polka" from the "polk," which means a regiment; he constantly speaks of the "traktir," a word derived from the French "traiteur" (a restaurant), when by the context it is obvious that he is referring to the "kabak," or pot-house. He is commendably concerned for the morals of the population, of which he invariably has a poor opinion, yet in Yalta he left a restaurant in disgust because it contained surprisingly few of the *demi-monde*. "This element," he virtuously exclaims, "may be undesirable, but it certainly infuses an air of gaiety, which on this occasion was rather lacking."

There is certainly an air of light-hearted gaiety about this very amusing book, which abounds in comic stories and quaint situations. Mr. de Windt first visited Russia at the request of the Government in order to produce a counterblast to the very unpleasant articles of Mr. George Kennan, an American engineer, on the Siberian exile system. Mr. de Windt himself says that he was "accused, by more than one English newspaper, of having received a large sum of money from the Russian Government in order to 'whitewash' its prisons"—which, indeed, he very effectually did. Yet in the present work, in his description of the penal settlement of Sredni-Kolymsk, candour compels him to say: "The place looked less like an abode of humanity than one deserted by trappers or decimated by deadly sickness. . . . The very air seemed tainted with death and disease, and the place

to scrawl the word 'Despair' across the desolate world." The author takes us through Petrograd and Moscow to Finland, Siberia, Kieff, the Crimea, and the Caucasus; he is always a pleasant companion, but rarely a safe guide. The illustrations are original and not banal.



UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN ENGLAND: GAS-MASKED MEN TAKING A CASUAL PEEP THROUGH THEIR TENT.—[Photograph by S. and G.]



UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN ENGLAND: NEW YORK ENGINEERS DRILLING.—[Photograph by S. and G.]

"Russia and Europe."

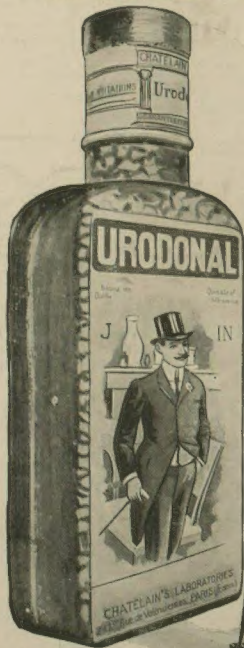
A number of works on Russia have recently issued from the prolific pen of Mr. Gregor Alexinsky, ex-Deputy to the Duma, the latest of which, "Russia and Europe"

(Fisher Unwin), has been translated from the manuscript by Mr. Bernard Miall. The object of this book, as stated in the preface, is to help the English public to study the relations between Russia and the West. We have read it carefully, hoping to find new facts calculated to throw fresh and illuminating light on these relations, and are compelled to confess that our industry has remained unrewarded. Some of the statements it contains are indeed, we regret to say, directly misleading. For instance, the author maintains that the economic condition of the German agricultural colonists is far superior to that of the Russian peasants. As a matter of fact, however, the very reverse is the case; nor is the reason far to seek. The German immigrants were chiefly weavers and not agriculturists at all, and they had to copy the primitive agricultural methods of the Russian peasants, instead of being able, as had been expected, to teach the latter the superior culture of the West. Too little stress is laid on the extraordinary influence of the German commercial colony in Moscow on Russian manners and thought, and more particularly on that remarkable force of nature—wild, untutored, irresistible, and revolutionary—which is known in history as Peter the Great. Mr. Alexinsky, we fear, lacks method. He is very discursive, very suggestive, he has read much; but

he does not seem to possess the faculty of co-ordinating his knowledge, of marshalling his facts, and thus producing a well-constructed logical argument. His treatment of Peter the Great, Catherine II., and Alexander I. is confused and lacks clearness. He devotes a good deal of space to Napoleon's attitude towards Poland, but he makes no mention of Prince Adam Czartorisky and the remarkable part he played; and he has laid at the door of Alexander I.—a very well-meaning, but not a very clear-thinking or strong-willed monarch—the Machiavellism of which not he, but Metternich, was guilty. His account of the phenomenally brilliant Russian literature is feeble and inadequate. As a work of reference, the usefulness of this rather amateurish book is still further impaired by the absence of an index. But to-day it cannot be other than of interest.

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